

THE TRIBUNE.
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Job Printing Office.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as Pamphlets, Catalogues, Checks, Cards, Bill Heads, Insurance Policies, Show Bills, Bills of Lading, Circulars, &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of The Tribune, 150 Nassau-st. 125
Advertisers will bear in mind that advertisements intended for Monday's paper must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as our publication office is not open on Sunday. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance.

The Postmaster's Report.
We have placed upon our outside to-day the Report of the Postmaster-General. It is a plain, straight-forward document, and evinces an earnest diligence and desire faithfully to administer the duties of his laborious and responsible office. We are highly gratified at the retrenchment he has already effected in different branches of the service; and we trust the reform will not be suffered to stop here. There has always, heretofore, been great profligacy manifested in the disposal of mail-routes, especially in the more remote sections of the country—favorites of the party in power securing the routes and receiving far higher compensation than would have been demanded by others. We are glad to believe that this evil is less extensive now than it was under Mr. Van Buren's administration; and we are not without hope that it may ere long be entirely unknown.

The expenditures of the department for the year ending June 30, 1842, are stated at \$4,235,052, while the receipts for the same time amount to \$4,546,246, an amount \$166,928 greater than that of the preceding year, and \$311,194 above the expenses. There are demands, however, yet to be presented, which may absorb at least a large portion of this surplus: though Mr. Wickliffe states that the income of the Department is now fully equal to its expenditures. This is a most gratifying result, and bears honorable testimony to the faithful diligence with which the affairs of the Department have been administered.

The purchase of the right of transporting the mail on railroad routes is again urged upon Congress—by argument which has great weight. The measure seems to be absolutely required by the interests of the Department, and there is reason to believe that it would have a beneficial operation upon the other interests of the country. We trust it will be received with favor. The suggestions concerning a reform of the Franchising Privilege are founded in justice and deserve the speedy attention and action of Congress. It certainly seems unreasonable and unjust that private citizens should be made to pay an annual tax of half a million of dollars for the correspondence of Government officials, much of which is purely personal, and never designed to be paid for out of the Treasury of the Nation.

We are glad to see that the reduction of the rates of Postage engages the earnest attention of the Postmaster-General, and that he deems it a measure explicitly demanded by public sentiment. We are confident that if such a reduction were judiciously effected, the public would be much more acceptably served, while the revenue of the Department would not be in the least impaired. The constant inducements to commit frauds on the Department, by smuggling letters from point to point, and by writing upon newspapers, arise in a great degree, we believe, from the exorbitant rates at present demanded: and a reduction of these rates to a more equitable standard would certainly prevent these frauds and secure a large addition to the business of the Department. Much of Mr. Wickliffe's valuable time during the past year seems to have been occupied in detecting the various tricks by which these frauds are attempted, and in preventing, by pains and penalties, their recurrence. It seems to us that the only effectual way of securing his object will be the reduction of postage rates to a point which public opinion shall deem equitable, and which shall prove adequate to the wants of the service. We are glad to see that he urges this point with great earnestness upon the attention of Congress.

Mr. Wickliffe speaks of the favorable operation of the Despatch Post system of this city; and, so far as we are aware, he is sustained in his commendation by public opinion here. We commend the Report to general perusal, as affording a clear statement of the condition of this important branch of the public service.

CLAY'S SPEECHES—SWAIN'S SERIAL EDITION.
—We have already mentioned the completion of the first volume of this excellent and permanently valuable publication, containing the Life and early Speeches of this eminent American Statesman. Three numbers of the second volume have already been issued, containing his speeches on the Bank, the American System and the Compromise; and the whole will be pushed forward to completion as soon as possible. To men of every class and of every political party this must prove one of the most necessary and valuable publications of the day; for whatever may be thought of the political principles of Mr. CLAY, his long service in the cause of his country, the extensive experience he has had in all State affairs, and the acknowledged ability he has manifested throughout a long life of political service make his speeches most interesting and valuable as reliable records of the chief events in our recent history, and as embracing the strongest arguments in favor of those principles which he has so steadily maintained. They may be had at this office, immediately after publication, at one shilling a number.

It will be seen from the advertisement in our columns, that SARGENT'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE makes its appearance this morning. It contains five costly engravings on steel, and original music by Dempster. Among the writers are Paulding, J. Q. Adams, N. P. Willis, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Mowatt, John L. Stephens, the distinguished traveller, and others. We shall notice the work more at length hereafter. We copy from it the spirited sketch of Broadway by Willis.

The Senate of New-Hampshire has passed resolutions, which will doubtless pass the House also, declining to receive any part of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES.—Mr. URBAN continues his valuable series of Lectures before the Historical Society this evening. The celebrated ROGER WILLIAMS, whose memory is so sedulously cherished by the friends of civil and religious freedom, forms the subject.

Mr. McDUFFIE has been elected a Senator of the United States from South Carolina to succeed Mr. PRESTON, having received 141 out of 146 votes. Mr. McDuffie was elected both for the unexpired term of Mr. Preston's term and for six years from the 4th of March next.

Dr. Smith's Lectures on Geology.
No. IX.
DR. SMITH last evening closed the series of Lectures on Geology which he has been delivering at the Lyceum of Natural History. His main subject was the differences perceived, in many particulars, between Men inhabiting different portions of the Earth's surface. The first general difference remarked by scientific men between different species of animals was the fact that in the various grades the head was placed upon the neck in a different position. In man, for instance, the head is directly above the neck, and so nicely balanced that it vibrates with equal ease in any direction. As we descend to the lower animals we find the neck more and more behind and upon a level with the head, until we find in birds that it is directly behind it.

Soon after this was made known, it was remarked by a painter that, in painting portraits of negroes, the only difference between their heads and those of white men, as represented at that day, was in the color. But he perceived that this did not in fact represent negroes; and his observation led him to the construction of the facial angle, which, although it measures directly only the projection of the forehead, is always found to indicate the capacity of the skull. This angle is defined by the intersection of two lines: one drawn from the lower part of the ear to the nostril, supposed to be horizontal; and the other from the nostril to the forehead. Now in the different animals, the angle included between the two lines thus drawn is found to vary, in adults of our race, averaging 35°, though in children of three or four years old it often reaches 90°, and becoming more and more acute as we descend to the lower animals. So generally has it been understood that this angle measures the capacity of the skull, and therefore the powers of the intellect, that the ancient Greeks, in their representations of gods and heroes, made it 100°; and thus was the portrait of Alexander painted when he was deified.

It was for a long time supposed that man had a larger brain than any other animal; but it was soon found that he was excelled in this by the elephant and the whale. Then it was believed that its size in proportion to that of his body was the greatest, but it was soon ascertained that, while the brain of man is in bulk to his body as 1 to 39, that of the Canary bird is to its body as 15 to 30; and yet the bird is not remarkable for its sagacity. The proportion of an alligator's brain to his body is that of 1 to 1000, and yet Audubon tells us that this creature has an ordinary amount of intellect. The true anatomical difference between man and other animals is, that his nervous system is more entirely collected in a mass than theirs.

The face in man is smaller in proportion to the size of his head, than that of any other animal. It bears the proportion of about one to four, while if we descend the proportion becomes much greater, and in the horse it is enormous. Anatomists divide mankind into different classes. Some French authors distribute them into 12 or 15 different races, while others make only six. Dr. SMITH said he had contented himself with four, while CUVIER had but two, namely, those who are white and those who are not white. Dr. S. said he followed essentially the differences of the globe; and maintained that there were four races of men, namely, the Caucasian, the American, the Asiatic and the African.

The Caucasian is the race to which we belong; and it might justly be said to stand at the head of all the races of the earth, possessing the highest intellectual power, the elements of all improvement, and by far the most mental and moral strength of them all. The hair of the race is long and of different colors in different individuals; the eyes are also of different hues; the skin is thin and the complexion more beautiful than that of any other; and we have physically fewer points or projections about us—the cheek bones not being prominent, and the whole frame being rounded off in the finest style. The Caucasian race has included all the most distinguished nations of the earth, the Phœnicians, the Jews, the Arabs, Greeks and Romans; and even on opening the mummies of Egypt, the Caucasian, with the African and Asiatic, was found among them.

Of the other races fewer words are necessary. The Asiatics are by no means so well made; the face being broader, the cheek bones higher, their bodies more feeble, and their intellect but of moderate power.

The Indians of our Continent are very strongly marked: their hair is long and harsh, their physical powers are upon a small scale, and they are, in intellect, by no means the equals of the Caucasian race.

Last of the four came the negroes—the Ethiopian race. Their color and the character of their hair are well known, as well as the thickness of their lips. They inhabit the torrid parts of Africa, and their mental powers are upon an inferior scale.

Coming to a more particular description of these races, the facial angle in the Caucasian race is..... 85 degrees. Asiatic..... 78 " American Indian..... 73 " Ethiopian..... 70 " Ourang Outang..... 67 " As we descend to the inferior animals, as already said, this angle becomes more and more acute; and in the duck, &c., is of only a few degrees. This rule, though it will not hold good with regard to individuals, is always true in respect to different races. The intellect of a race is always in proportion to the obtuseness of that angle. The bulk of the brain varies as this angle; and if we take a thousand individuals who have large heads, and another thousand whose heads are small—all belonging to the same race and receiving the same education, the large heads will have more intelligence, as a general thing, than the small ones, though this will not hold true of the heads of the different individuals of either class. The dimensions of the Caucasian head are 87 cubic inches; Of the Asiatic..... 82 " The Mongolian and Malay..... 81 " The American Indian..... 80 " And the Ethiopian..... 78 " The senses vary in the opposite direction. They are more developed in the African than in the Caucasian race. The negroes' taste is better and far more uniform—all negroes disliking mutton for instance; their smell is better, and so of their other senses.

As a general thing the amount of intellect is indicated by the bulk of the brain in the front part of the head: but this must not be regarded as affording ground for the theory of Phrenology, since the posterior part of the African's head is smaller than ours, and yet his passions and senses are stronger. As to the moral qualities being always located between the animal and intellectual, we have no evidence that this is the fact. There are some fifteen or sixteen circumstances in which the anatomical structure of the Ethiopian differs from that of the Caucasian race; and in every instance they approximate to the inferior animals. There is not the slightest doubt that the anatomical structure of the negro is less favorable than ours. Dr. Smith said that it was his decided impression that in intellect they are much inferior to us, though in many moral qualities they are our superiors. They are grateful and affectionate, and have, what the Caucasian race, especially of this country, have not, a strong, unquerable fondness for the place of their nativity. Hume, Dr. S. thought, was undoubtedly right in saying that the African race was far inferior, by nature to the European, for the only discovery for which we are indebted to them is that of the drum. Moreover wherever we find the two races living together the Africans always occupy

the inferior station. Thus it is in St. Domingo where the mulattoes, though fewer in number, keep in subjection those who are merely negroes. Still this can never justify any people in keeping them in Slavery; for Slavery, Dr. SMITH said, so far as he could see, had never any right, but the right of force. There is no more reason, in the fact that they are black, why we should keep them enslaved than there would be for them to enslave us because we are white. Of the mischiefs of Slavery Dr. S. said he was also thoroughly convinced; though he thought the Abolitionists were not quite aware of what they were doing: for he held it to be undeniable that if the negroes should be freed they were as sure to be exterminated as the sun to rise; and this upon the principle that as Society advances there must inevitably, in the course of time, be a struggle for the means of subsistence; and whenever and wherever that struggle comes, the weaker party—the negroes certainly are—must be driven to the wall. Among the marshes of the South, the climate of which they endure better than we do, they might prevail; but here at the healthy North they must inevitably perish.

We seem to owe our origin to the mixture of three branches of the Caucasian race—the Celts, who inhabited the British Isles and America; and Bretagne; the Northmen, who invaded Europe in the tenth century; and the Germans, who are subdivided again into the Saxons and the Goths. Besides these, two other classes—namely, the Teutonic, who inhabited what now is Prussia, and the Slavonic, who dwelt in Poland, Bohemia and Russia, contributed to our existence. The Caucasians generally, and the Celts in particular, are indolent, captious and pugnacious to a high degree. If they can act the part of robbers, they will be sure to do it; and this wherever they obtain a foothold. The Germans were more pugnacious and more industrious, but still possessed of the same tendency to plunder. This is the reason why the Indians of our Continent have been continually pushed backward, and why they must inevitably, in the end, be exterminated. From the moment our people got a footing on this Continent, the destiny of the Indians was sealed. They were the most worthless of all the inhabitants of the globe; and it is utterly impossible to civilize them. Dr. S. said he spoke not as a moralist, nor said aught of the right or wrong done. He merely mentioned a necessary fact.

The truth is, said he, mankind are everywhere the same. Give them power and they will always seek conquest. Thus has it been even with the Colony of negroes planted at Liberia. We receive by despatches from the Governor news that they are gradually pushing their frontier farther towards the interior; and this is precisely what might have been expected. Dr. Smith said he had always believed that the English would plant themselves in China; though he confessed he had been disappointed in having lived to see it. And when all Australia and New Zealand are peopled with such a race, they will attack the Japanese, force them to trade with them and eventually get possession of their country. In truth nothing but force can keep our race in order: and other nations must compete with us in the arts of war or they must yield to us. This continual extension of the power of the Caucasian race, if it has its evils, has also its advantages; and the world is improving under it. There never was a time when there was so much intelligence, so much virtue, so much happiness as now. A gradual course of improvement is in progress. War, for instance, is less frequent than of old—now because there are not men enough ready and willing and able to fight; but because it is becoming too expensive; nations cannot afford themselves the amusement. And so will it continue to be. The English language, English liberty and the English religion are destined to overspread this whole Continent, from its Northern to its Southern extremity.

These remarks, Dr. SMITH said, would doubtless suggest the question, whether these different races were different in their origin, or whether they all descended from one pair. This point, Dr. SMITH said, he argued about a year ago with a profound anatomist, who contended that all were not descended from a single pair. Dr. SMITH said he asked him what he would do with the plain declaration of the Bible, that all men were descended from Adam and Eve. He said he believed every word of the Bible, but not my deduction from it. But this, Dr. S. said, was not satisfactory; because a conclusion, legitimately deduced from certain premises, has all the force of those premises. He had always believed that the fact was as stated in the Bible, and it was sustained, he said, by analogy, and contradicted by no known fact; although there are difficulties which cannot as yet be explained. He had argued this point some time since with a Professor at Princeton, who had charged him with skepticism, because he had said that he could not believe that solar heat could have changed the size of the cheek bones of different men, as they are found to differ. Dr. S. said he did not say that men were not all descended from a common stock; but that there were difficulties in the way of this belief, which, in the present state of science, could not be satisfactorily explained.

The anatomical argument would also show that Nature often produces the most different effects from one cause. And there is no fact to contravene this, in this case. CUVIER's notion, Dr. S. said, goes for nothing, when he defines species as animals that have descended from one common stock or that are as much alike as if they had descended from a common stock. This is a mere begging of the question. There is no instance on record in which a black man has become white; and whites, when removed to torrid climates, may change the color of their skins, but their skeletons remain the same. This phenomenon then, though not accounted for, should not lead us to doubt that all men are descended from Adam and Eve; but we should wait for the true solution of the difficulty, which future science will doubtless give.

Taking a retrospect of the ground gone over in the Lectures now brought to a close, Dr. S. said that we had found a few elements, sixteen in number, to have been created at a period immensely remote—"in the beginning;" that upon these elements certain laws were imposed which, in the lapse of time, produced effects such as we have seen. Though occasional interpositions may have occurred, the general current of events has been the same—ever onward to the same result. First we have the nebula; then the state of fusion; next the atmosphere, till we reach the rock, and then the first moss that springs up upon it, until we reach the inferior animal, and vegetables, and the grand whole is thus worked out. I said some time since, said Dr. S., that I would give you a demonstration of the being of God infinitely above that of Paley; and here it is. In the lapse of ages the same power produced all these grand results; one power designed it—one arranged, one directed the whole.

Still it seemed to him that the argument of adaptation must puzzle the disciples of LAPLACE, who supposed all things to have sprung from what he calls the fertility of matter. It is evident that if this were the case, the fertility of matter in Jupiter or Vesta must have acted differently from what it has here; since we know the same animals which it has produced upon the Earth could not live there. A man weighing 150 pounds on the Earth would weigh 1500 in Jupiter, and if he should once lie down he could never get up again. At Vesta, on the other hand, he would weigh only 10 pounds, and would be blown about by every wind. The only animal that could flourish there, said Dr. S., would be the flea, whose strength is so enormously great in proportion to his size. All creatures, then, are precisely adapted to the globe on which they are placed.

Dr. SMITH here closed his Lectures with the expression of his thanks for the attention which he had been favored, and his hope that he had furnished some instruction as well as entertainment. The audience passed a unanimous vote of thanks for his Lectures, and thus closed the series.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.
Baltimore Politics—Maryland—Accidents.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 9 1842.
Friday morning, 8 o'clock A. M. {
We have scarcely left a vestige of the recent snow storm and the cold weather that preceded and followed it. All day yesterday it rained and a greater portion of last night; and if this storm have reached the Western portion of your State, the canals must be open again.
The sudden closing of our canals had an instantaneous effect on our flour market, and sales of Howard-st. and City Mills were made at \$4.50. But holders were not able to keep prices up to that point, and now \$4.25 is asked, but only \$4.13 offered. The advices from England, per Columbia, of the duties there having reached the maximum, has had a depressing effect on our market, and trade yesterday was very dull.

There are a number of candidates proposed for the vacant seat in Congress, occasioned by the death of Mr. Williams. Col. HUGH ELY—commonly called the huge Colonel—the State Senator for Baltimore county is, I see, recommended, and would like very much to take his place on the floor of Congress. The Colonel has long been a member of one House or the other of our State Legislature, and is a man of some mind, though he has a mortal antipathy to Lindley Murray, and a still more mortal enmity to Walker. He has no ear for music, and therefore has learned nothing of pronunciation by his long service in the Legislature. He is, of course, a Loco-Foco, and his grammar and pronunciation are formed on the principles of the "largest liberty." On one occasion, when canvassing Baltimore county for the House of Delegates, he was opposed by a man of eccentric talents, and who even then was too great a votary of Bacchus and has since fallen prematurely into the grave from the baneful influences of the bowl. "I hardly knew where to place Col. Ely," said this gentleman. "He is neither ancient nor modern. That he is not an ancient is proved by the fact that he does not speak either Greek or Latin. And then he cannot be a modern, for he discourses in no tongue known at this day. He is not a Frenchman, for he does not speak French. Nor a German, for he does not speak German. Nor Portuguese, nor Spanish, nor modern Greek, nor Turk—for he speaks neither of those languages. Nor is he an American, for he does not speak the English language. He must belong to an unknown tribe." The poor Colonel hardly survived this sally, and though he escaped defeat, the author of it, albeit he was a good Whig and the county overwhelmingly Loco-Foco, was elected at the head of the ticket. Should the Colonel get to Congress, he would be a rare speaker to report.

The District, as you know, is decidedly Loco-Foco, and it is probable that party will fix upon a candidate by a Convention. In that event Mr. Elias Brown of Carroll County, whom you may remember as a Member of Congress in 1830, or along there, will, it is thought, be the candidate. He is a Calhoun man, and follows the fortunes of that statesman in all his changes. Hence he has been anti-Jackson, anti-Van Buren, and when Mr. Calhoun went over to Mr. Van Buren in 1837, he became for Van Buren, and has been a Loco-Foco, or rather a Calhoun man, ever since. He is now a Member of the Legislature for Carroll County, and is a very popular man.

The question of who will be our United States Senator in place of Mr. KERR, whose term expires next March, begins to be much talked about. The indications are decidedly favorable to the election of ex-Gov. William Grason, of Queen Anne's County. He is understood to have the support of Gov. Thomas, their old federalism drawing them together. Mr. Murray Lloyd, of Talbot, (son of the former Senator of that name,) is also spoken of, and Mr. Carmichael (who was in Congress in 1834) is to be added to those who are likely to be candidates, though he and Gov. Grason being from the same County, may push him off the track.

We received some two or three Western mails last evening. Passengers state that whilst the mail coach was crossing Keyser's ridge on Tuesday night, it upset and fell over the bank some twenty feet, but that no one of the nine passengers was hurt, except one who had his face a little scratched.

The members of Congress who were injured by the upsetting of the stage near Mount Sterling, (O.) arrived at Wheeling on Tuesday, and publish a card exonerating the driver of all blame. Of course the report which reached you of the death of Mr. Caruthers is erroneous.

The Express with the message for the West reached Cumberland on Wednesday night in 6 hours 26 minutes from Washington—a distance of over 218 miles. This is extraordinary speed.—From Cumberland it was despatched by horse express by Messrs. Stockton, Fales & Co. and it is supposed certainly reached Wheeling before Thursday night.

SENATOR BERRIEN.—A Committee in the Georgia House has reported a series of Resolutions concerning the course of Judge BERRIEN, U. S. Senator from that State, of which the following expresses the purport:
Be it further Resolved, That the Hon. John M. Berrien be requested to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, so that he may be tried for the proper crime of treason, to Georgia, and she have her constitutional quota of Senators in Congress.

It is thought that it will probably pass the House.

President's Message—Gen. Cass and Presidential Candidates in Pennsylvania—Alexander's Trial, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.

The Message of the President was received here as flat as with you and elsewhere; the expectation of finding much of merit in it, however, having been extremely moderate, the public disappointment was in consequence materially diminished. The only apologists for the document are the Loco-Focos, who, among their contempt for the man, are alive to the necessity of keeping upon good terms with and courting the graces of the Executive for the present while yet other changes in public offices are expected, and the list of "Democratic" applications remains inexhausted, and I might truthfully add, indefinitely prolonged.

There is a prospect of the case, in the trial of Alexander, being submitted to the jury this evening. For the prisoner Messrs. W. B. Reed, Gov. Pope and Dallas, have occupied parts of three days in speaking. The former of the gentlemen made an exceedingly powerful appeal, interspersed with most beautiful reflections upon the importance of human life, and the tender and merciful spirit of our laws, in all cases of crime, from a former connection with the case, and the opportunity of listening during the five and one half hours its delivery consumed, represent it to have been a most effective and brilliant display of eloquence—logical in its deductions, clear in its statement of facts and conclusions, and animated in the highest strains of passion throughout.

Through the efforts of some inveterate enemies, (one the Evening Journal) this gentleman has been attacked by him a great deal of odium, from a former connection with the case, and the opportunity of listening during the five and one half hours its delivery consumed, represent it to have been a most effective and brilliant display of eloquence—logical in its deductions, clear in its statement of facts and conclusions, and animated in the highest strains of passion throughout.

Repeal of the Bankrupt Law—Expunging Resolutions—Twenty-First Rule—Hour Law Sustained, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday Dec. 8.
In SENATE, to-day, Mr. HUNTINGTON moved the appointment of the usual Standing Committees. Agreed to.
A Message was received from the House in relation to the Election of Chaplains. On motion of Mr. BATES, the Senate proceeded to this business. Twenty-nine votes were cast, of which Rev. SEPTIMUS TUSTON of the Presbyterian Church (who has filled the office of Chaplain for several prior Sessions), having received 26 votes, was declared elected.

Mr. BENTON, in pursuance of previous notice, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. At the request of Mr. BERRIEN, it was read. It repeals the law with reference to new cases, and designates its mode of operation with reference to pending applications. The bill was ordered printed.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition from the societies of Samuel Swartwout and Mr. Quackenboss of New-York, asking leave to compromise with the Treasury Department. He expressed himself favorably to the request of the petitioners, and his hope that it would soon be granted.

Mr. TALLMAGE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to communicate with the State authorities to ascertain the number of applications and discharges, voluntary and involuntary, under the Bankrupt Law, and other information relative to its effects, and report at the commencement of the next session of Congress. The resolution lies over.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution to rescind the celebrated Expunging resolutions and gave notice that he should soon call it up for action.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.
In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. TALLMAGE it was ordered that the several petitions to the House of Representatives, during the present Congress and not finally acted on, and bills of the House lost in the Senate, and bills referred to committees but not reported on, on application of any member to the Clerk, be re-referred to said committees when July adjourns.

The resolution of Mr. ADAMS, to rescind the 21st rule, coming up in order, Mr. J. W. JONES of Va. moved to lay it on the table; again negatived: Yeas 92, Nays 95.

The SPEAKER repeated his decision that the previous question remained in force, and that the question now recurred on ordering the main question. Mr. UNDERWOOD appealed from the decision of the Chair, and argued that under it, if the House again refused to order the main question the subject would be thrown over, and so from day to day to the end of the Session. The SPEAKER affirmed his decision and quoted authorities in its support. After remarks by Messrs. EVERETT, BRIGGS, J. R. INGERSOLL and others, a motion by Mr. WATERTON to lay on the table the appeal, was carried, and thus the decision of the Speaker was sustained.

The House refused to order the main question; Yeas 95; Nays 100, and consequently the subject again goes over till to-morrow.

Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON in accordance with his notice of yesterday offered a resolution to rescind the one-hour rule. Mr. FILLMORE objected to its reception, as out of order, but was overruled. Mr. JOHNSON briefly stated his reasons for bringing forward this resolution. It was not his desire to retard the business of the House and Nation; he was at all times ready to vote to fix a day to stop debate on any bill and to vote upon it, but on the great subjects which were brought up for their consideration it was alike due to themselves and to the country that they should have an opportunity for full discussion. This was the third session of the present Congress, and Mr. J.—much to the surprise and merriment of the House—announced that he had had no opportunity to discuss any question but had been obliged to remain a silent member.—He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. MCKENNA of Pa., with the expression of the opinion that this was one of the best rules of the House, moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was carried—(by nearly a party vote): Yeas 116; Nays 70. And thus the Whig House of Representatives determine not to dispense with a powerful and nearly indispensable engine for the forcing of all bills to their consummation in face of the impediments interposed by its loquacious and discordant Members.

On motion of Mr. WELLES, with a view to afford the Speaker an opportunity for the appointment of Committees, it was resolved that when the House adjourns, they adjourn to meet on Monday. The House adjourned. AROUS.

FROM CAMPECHEY.—The N. O. Tropic has received dates from Campechy to the 4th ult. On the 4th the Mexicans, under Gen. Morales, were still at the distance of about six leagues from Campechy, upon the cast. On the 3d inst. a force of fifteen hundred men marched from Campechy for the purpose of hazarding a general engagement. The Mexicans were supposed to be about 2,500 strong. Campechy is splendidly fortified in every respect, and fully capable of resisting all the Mexican force that could be brought against it. Three thousand troops were under arms in the city, and it was represented that the citizens would turn out to a man in defence of their homes and property. The Mexican fleet, it was reported, was off the coast, near the position of the army. The general impression at Campechy was, that a decisive engagement between the two armies would take place on the 4th inst.

The American steamer Champion was fired into from the fort at Campechy on the night of the 31st of Oct. It being dark the Governor mistook the Champion for one of the Mexican invading fleet, and opened a fire upon her from a battery of 24 pounders. Several shot struck the steamer's hull, her mainmast was split and her jib and fore-sail badly cut; but although exposed to this severe fire, during which grapeshot were used, fortunately not one of those on board were wounded or injured. On ascertaining that it was an American vessel the firing immediately ceased. The Governor has since offered every apology, and our consul there, Mr. McGregor, has demanded and will doubtless receive full indemnity for the damage sustained by the Champion. The shot which did the most injury were fired from a gun-boat.

Hundreds of ladies and children visit the American Museum in the day time to see the wonderful dwarf now exhibiting there. This is the most remarkable little man in existence. He weighs but fifteen pounds, and is the size of an ordinary infant three months old. Splendid performances take place at 3 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock, by fourteen performers, including the Lilliputian family.

The New-York Museum was visited by a large concourse of ladies yesterday, to behold the dresses worn by Queen Victoria and the Duchess of Kent on the occasion of her Majesty's marriage and coronation. They are unique and elegant in the extreme, made of most rich and costly materials and of exquisite workmanship. There will be a performance at 3 o'clock. Signor Blizzi, Miss Clemence, Mr. Delarue, &c., will perform.

Dr. Sand's Saraparilla is a most valuable medicine, prepared wholly from vegetable materials—it will arrest, and if timely administered, speedily cure scrofulous, mercurial and other similar diseases, by entering into the circulation, passing through the whole animal frame, and assimilating itself with the different fibres and tissues which comprise the "wonderful machine."

For certificates of cures and various testimonials see advertisements in the different daily papers.
Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granville Buildings, 275 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., New-York. Also sold by A. B. & D. S. Sole Agents, 79 and 100 Fulton-st.; David Sands & Co., 77 East Broadway. Price \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5.

Lecture this Evening.—Dr. Buchanan Lectures this evening at the New-York Lyceum, 411 Broadway. On this occasion Neurological experiments will be made by the Members of the Committee. (2) d10 1/2
New Organ.—West Presbyterian Church, Carmine-st. In consequence of the unfavorable weather on Thanksgiving evening, the concert on the occasion of opening the new organ, built by Mr. George Jardine of this city, will be repeated on Monday Evening, Dec. 12. Commences at half-past 7. Admission free. A collection will be made in aid of the expenses of the evening. d10 1/2

ANOTHER MORTALITY DISASTER.—The schr. Napoleon, of Portland, from Calais for New-York, was capsized in the gale on the night of the 30th ult. She soon righted with the loss of both her masts, and full of water. The cook, a Scotch boy, was drowned when she capsized, and the captain, (York) with the remainder of the crew, six in number, perished one after another with the cold. The wreck of the Napoleon was fallen in with on the night of the 1st instant, when the mate (Mr. Stephen Chase) was the only person found alive on board. He was badly frozen, but it is thought that he will recover without the loss of any of his limbs. The Napoleon was owned by Messrs. John Yeaton, Eli Sargent, C. Waite, and Capt. Dyer.

Rev. Mr. Finney's Lectures on "The Holiness of Christians in the present life," in Niblo's Broadway Saloon, are attracting considerable attention in the religious world. His lecture on Wednesday evening, on the "Christian Warfare," endeavoring to show that such a warfare is with temptation, and not with sin, as is generally supposed; and that in it the real Christian, as a rule, overcomes instead of being overcome, presented quite a new idea to some at our audience. They are continued, we understand, in the same place on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. [Express.]

NORTHERN TRAVEL.—Passengers for Goshen and the Southern and Western tier of counties via the New-York and Erie Railroad, will on and after Monday, 12th instant leave the foot of Duane-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning, instead of 2 o'clock P. M. as heretofore.

Stages run regularly from Goshen to Binghamton, Carbondale, Honesdale, &c. &c. and as soon as the river closes as far down as Poughkeepsie, Admiral Beach will establish his famous line of stage coaches and sleighs to Albany, a distance of less than 90 miles from Goshen.

There have been 112 arrivals from Foreign Ports since the 1st of November up to the present time—90 of which arrived in November, the smallest number known to have arrived in that month for 30 years. There are a great number of vessels due now and expected daily.

ISRAEL POST, 83 Bowery, has published No. VI. of his serial edition of the Waverley Novels and of Thiers's French Revolution. In the first is contained that most truthful and pleasing novel, the 'Heart of Mid Lothian.'

The barn of G. W. Betts, of Norwalk, Ct., was burned a few nights since. This is the sixth that has been burned in that vicinity within a short time.

METALLIC TABLE STOPS, with four sides, invented by G. SAUNDERS, for keeping razors always in order, it produces a smooth and thin edge to a razor in a few minutes, and without using oil or water. No other article of the kind has ever been so universally known and approved of, having for the last twenty years been in constant use by the military establishments of Europe, and there acknowledged to have no equal. In New-York, where it was invented, it received first premiums at the Fairs of the American Institute every time it was exhibited, or generally, in the gallery established (without the aid of puffing) a reputation in all parts of America, of being the only Razor Stop that will keep razors in perfect order, and which is in the possession of the inventor from the most scientific gentlemen of both countries, speaking highly of their superiority, when taking in consideration that these gentlemen have no interest in the sale of the article, and are not connected with any solicitation, speaks volumes in its favor. It is the only Stop that has been deemed worthy of imitation and counterfeiting. The great number of these alone would stamp it as being the article of perfection.

That it may be more satisfactory to the public, the names of those gentlemen who have given certificates as to the merits of the Stop, are here published: Genl. James T. Smith, President of the American Institute; Prof. John Grison, Dr. Valentine Mott, and Mr. Muliken, cutter to the Royal Navy, 301 Strand. Manufacturer, 165 Broadway.

NEW ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL!
SARGENT'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OF LITERATURE, FASHION AND THE FINE ARTS,
For January, 1843.
Edited by.....EPES SARGENT.

Original Contributions:
I. FLORETTE, a beautiful Mazoutin, by SADD.
II. THE BLUE STOCKING, a fine Line Engraving by JOSEPH.
III. DISARMED BY A SMILE, an etching by PAUL.
IV. WILL YOU GIVE IT UP? an etching by PAUL.
V. LATEST PARIS FASHIONS. (Spirited and correct).
VI. TWO ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD, by LOSSING.
VII. ORIGINAL MUSIC—A Song—by DEMPSTER.
Original Contributions:
The Blue Stocking, a Tale,.....by THE EDITOR.
Fragment from a Diary,.....by T. C. GRAYTON.
Midwinter in the City,.....by E. SARGENT.
An Inconvenient Acquaintance,.....by HELEN BERRY.
The Rustic and the Millionaire,.....by O. W. HOLMES.
Broadway,.....by N. P. WILLIS.
The Old Apple Dealer,.....by N. P. WILLIS.
Raising of Jairus's Daughter,.....by MR. A. C. MOWATT.
Literary Pastimes,.....by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
A Bull-Fight at Merida,.....by JOHN L. STEPHENS.
When are Women Angels,.....by JAMES K. PAULING.
Lion in an Arm, Hint for a Heroine,.....by THE EDITOR.
Secret, To a Child, an Acquaintance with Madame de Staël, by an English Lady, The Fountain in the Park, Florette, The White Room, with notices of new books, events of the day, &c. L'Envoi.
TERMS—Three dollars a year, in advance. Twenty-five cents for a single number. Published by.....SARGENT & Co., 251 Broadway.

Dr. Rush's Health Pills.—The unpurged blood is the source of